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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

December 1980

STATE OF MONTANA

THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 12

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Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

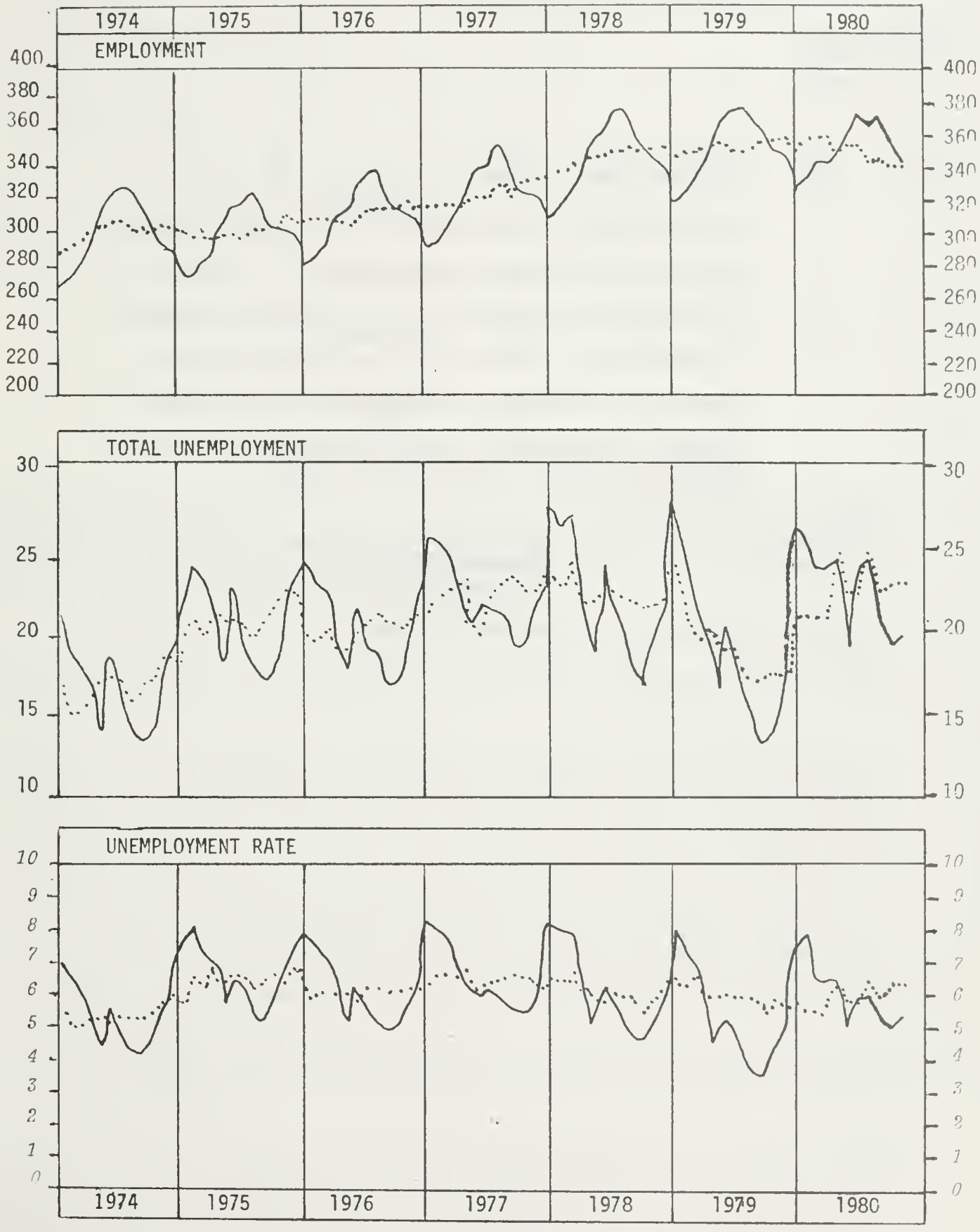
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: _____)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	360.7	366.1	365.5	-5.4	-4.8
Employment	339.8	346.6	349.8	-6.8	-10.0
Unemployment	20.9	19.5	15.7	1.4	5.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.8*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*.5*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Wheat and barley prices remained high enough from June through October to eliminate the need for government deficiency payments on those crops. Montana's barley prices were nearly 20¢ a bushel below the national average, but the national price is used for computing these payments. If the state's prices were used, Montana farmers would be entitled to about $8 million.

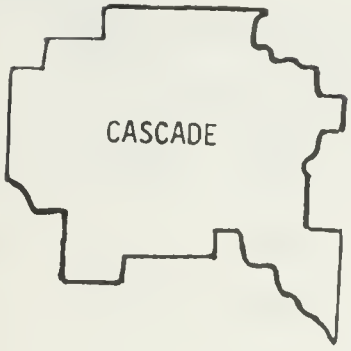
The U. S. Forest Service paid the state $8.7 million in November as an interim payment on revenue collected from use of Forest Service lands. The interim payment was to be 75% of the total due as estimated early in the year. The estimate, however, is proving to be too high because of declining timber sales.

The gross value of the state's minerals production is about $1 billion a year. Montana is one of the leaders in the nation in mineable coal, bentonite and high grade talc. There are significant deposits of titanium, copper, nickel, metals of the platinum group, manganese, zinc, chromium and thorium. The labor dispute in the copper industry affected some 40,000 workers nationwide and reduced U. S. production by about 18 to 20 percent. Normally when production declines, the price of the product increases. This year, however, copper prices remained fairly low during the dispute and the outlook for the prices to rise now is not good. The high interest rates have caused the demand for copper to remain fairly low. The U. S. Interior Department approved Montana's plan for reclaiming strip mining coal lands. This ruling entitles the state to apply for $8.1 million for specific reclamation projects. The money is 70% of the fees collected by the federal government from coal mine operators in the state.

The bids for twelve road projects throughout the state have been opened. Apparent low bids total $3.4 million. The bids are being analyzed by the Highway Department before they are awarded.

The lumber industry in the state has been in poor shape most of the year. Unemployment rates in the Kalispell and Missoula labor market areas, where the economies rely most on wood production, have been high throughout the year--currently Kalispell has 8 percent and Missoula 7.2 percent unemployed. A recent study makes it clear that the West can no longer compete with the South and Canada in some

markets. A group of Montana businessmen and politicians, in an effort to find clean industry to attract to the state and improve the employment outlook, made a tour of the electronics industry in the "Silicon Valley" area of California.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	32.5	32.5	33.5	--	-1.0
Employment	30.1	30.1	31.7	--	-1.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.4	1.8	--	.6
Unemployment Rate	*7.4*	*7.3*	*5.3*	*.1*	*2.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The grain industry has a new way of lowering their expenses as a railroad made unit train rates available. Two grain elevators in the Great Falls area took advantage by loading 26-car strings with wheat shipments to the West Coast. The producer should realize an extra 12.5¢ per bushel for these larger volume shipments. A fertilizer company is going to make $125,000 modification to its plant. The new automated equipment will allow the processing of nine tons of fertilizer in a little over two minutes.

Renewed interest in the coal deposits in the Belt area could create another boom. A power company is leasing land in the area for strip mining, the fuel to be used for a new coal-fired generating plant that is scheduled to begin operation in 1989. The site for the plant, called Resource 89, has not been settled yet, but Great Falls is one of three areas still being considered. The town of Belt could triple in size if coal is mined there.

The value of building construction in the city during November was $944,824, nearly $70,000 greater than last year. Building permits for seven housing units were obtained last month for a total value of $309,240. The same number of permits were issued in November of 1979, but the value of those were $18,000 less. Over the last six months, permits have been obtained for 46 housing units, considerably less than the 144 housing permits that were issued for the same period last year.

Great Falls will receive $1.5 million from the copper company that closed its refining operations. The city's Economic Growth Council is currently settling priorities for the use of this aid. The council has also asked the company to help find alternative uses for the refinery building which is currently being mothballed. A petroleum refinery is currently undergoing an economic evaluation by the company in hopes of making the plant more profitable. There are currently no negotiations going on that would consign the crude oil that is processed there to other refineries. The City-County planning board approved the rezoning of about 67 acres from an agricultural to a heavy industrial classification. This provides another step toward the establishment of meat packing and a gasohol facility in the area.

BILLINGS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	54.1	54.4	56.1	-0.3	-2.0
Employment	51.9	52.1	54.3	-0.2	-2.4
Unemployment	2.2	2.3	1.8	-0.1	0.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.1*	*-0.1*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic information in the Billings area is highlighted by the number of layoffs reported in different industries. Construction companies are noting that payrolls are down considerably from prior years. One company which usually keeps 20 employees through the winter, had only 17 employees in March, 15 during the summer and now employs only 7 persons. Another construction company has laid off nearly 20 persons during December. A transportation company has started laying some of its staff off and expects to reach 30 layoffs by the first of the year. Also during this reporting period, a motel has cut back hours on most of its employees to alleviate layoffs. However, they laid two housekeepers off because the cutback wasn't enough. The machinist shop at an electric company has laid off 6 machinists due to lack of work.

An insurance company has a nationwide hiring freeze. They laid off four persons and anticipate no hiring for quite some time. A restaurant in the Heights was evicted by their landlord and this leaves four employees, plus the owners, out of work.

Some new businesses in the Billings area include a fast food Mexican restaurant, a pizza parlor, and a coffee and donut shop. Also a restaurant from Idaho will be moving into a newly renovated hotel in Billings. A men's and women's chain clothing store, along with a retail yarn and macrame shop, will be opening in a shopping mall in Billings.

Building permits in Billings were down considerably in November with $2,469,119 compared to $5,263,663 for November, 1979. This is a decrease of 53%. The year-to-date total for 1980 dropped 23% lower than the total for January through November, 1979. Yellowstone County officials indicated that sixteen construction companies submitted bids on a rural S.I.D. Most bids fell below the engineers estimates. Usually only 2 or 3 bids are received on such a project.

In the mining industry, an El Paso, Texas gas company plans to build a 2.6 million dollar liquid carbon dioxide plant in Billings. Completion date is scheduled for September, 1981. Also in Billings, a company has requested a strip mining permit. The company would like to open a mine 13 miles south of Ashland. If

approved, they would mine 12 million tons per year. The initial plans are for 24 years of operation which could begin in mid-1980's and create approximately 480 jobs in construction and 560 permanent mining jobs.

The job outlook in the Billings area doesn't look real good. While a shipping company anticipates hiring 3 truck drivers and 8 dock hands in the near future, information from motels and restaurants has indicated a considerable slowdown in that business. Some restaurants have reported they are serving only half as many meals as usually served, yet they are all hoping for a good holiday season.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.0	34.4	33.5	-1.4	-.5
Employment	30.3	31.9	32.0	-1.6	-1.7
Unemployment	2.7	2.5	1.5	.2	1.2
Unemployment Rate	*8.2*	*7.3*	*4.4*	*.9*	*3.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Any possibilities of the smelter reopening in the next few years by the Anaconda Company were diminished by the stroke of a pen. Anaconda company officials signed a multi-year contract with a Japanese firm to process the ore concentrates that used to be done by the Anaconda smelter. The Environmental Protection Agency has recently lengthened their previous time table requirements on the corrections to be made to the smelter, but this did not change the Anaconda Company's plans to keep the smelter closed. The Anaconda Company's $5 million committed to the "affected-by-closure" cities has been proposed as follows; Anaconda $3 million, Great Falls $1.5 million and Butte $500,000. The local government will be the clearing house for allocating the money. Anaconda Company officials suggest the money should go for expansion of existing industry, creation of new jobs, and attraction of outside businesses.

The Deer Lodge County-Anaconda task force will have their guidelines and plans molded early in January. Thus far, Butte and Anaconda have been dealing with the economic grants and economic studies separately. The Trade Readjustment Office at the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. stated the local TRA application is being processed, but their volume is slowing the final results for all applications. Also, the numerous TRA requests are $3 billion over the budget, and the new Regan administration will have their own policy to establish in dealing with TRA.

Further training via vocational education has been considered for the laid-off copper workers. Governor Judge recommended $4 million be spent for expanding the Vo-Tech center in Butte. Several studies of other plant closures that utilized schools and retraining facilities found that some of the men had to relocate from the area and accept wages lower than what they were previously receiving. One area of conflict would be that unemployment compensation is not allowed for persons enrolled in educational facilities. However, TRA benefits does allow and encourage further training.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	25.3	25.8	25.5	-.5	-.2
Employment	24.0	24.6	24.5	-.6	-.5
Unemployment	1.3	1.2	1.0	.1	.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.1*	*4.6*	*3.9*	*.5*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

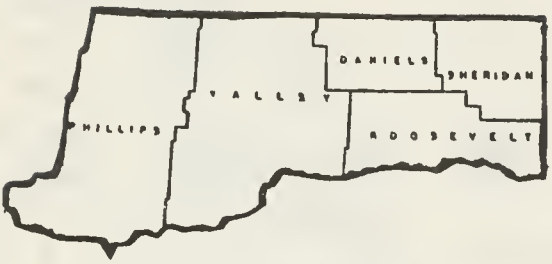
The U. S. Forest Service paid Park County $84,974 and Gallatin County $65,000 in November as payment for revenues received for uses of Forest Service lands. The revenues come from timber sales, grazing, mineral and land use charges. These were interim payments and were supposed to be 75% of the estimated total due. The payment exceeded the amount that was owed, however, because timber sales were less than what was estimated.

Landowners who wish to subdivide their property into homesites may do so according to a ruling by the Montana Supreme Court. The establishment of two zoning districts near Bozeman were approved in the ruling. The planned subdivision was opposed by conservation groups because of possible damage to wildlife habitat.

A waste-to-energy system being planned for the Livingston area will not receive a low-interest loan from the federal government. The county refuse board is hoping to complete the financing arrangements for the $2.32 million project by February. The construction bid has been awarded and the incinerator is to be completed by December, 1981. A similar project planned for the MSU campus in Bozeman is competing with Livingston for the trash that is hauled out of Yellowstone Park.

Lack of material was the reason given for closure of a home manufacturing plant in Gallatin County. The closure of the factory caused 39 additional unemployment claims at the Bozeman Job Service. Market saturation was given as the reason for suspension of operations at a food processing plant in Park County. Approximately 30 employees are affected by the closure.

The retail and service industries should feel a positive influence by the opening of the ski season and the winter season at Yellowstone Park. The park officially opened for the winter December 19 when snowcoach tours began and overnight accommodations at Old Faithful were reopened. Tourism at Yellowstone Park continues to increase. More than 26,200 visitors entered the park in November. The year-to-date totals now stand at 1.9 million, a 6.6% increase over 1979. West Yellowstone and Gardiner are the points that most visitors enter the park at this time of year.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.6	17.2	17.2	-.6	-.6
Employment	16.0	16.6	16.6	-.6	-.6
Unemployment	.6	.6	.6	--	--
Unemployment Rate	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.3*	*.1*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

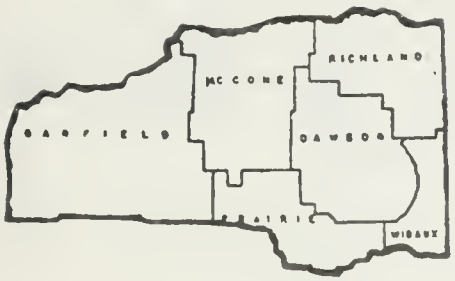
Cold weather slowed construction activity this period and numerous lay-offs were reported. Equipment operators, truck drivers, and carpenters were among those affected. The stockpiling and assembly of pipe for a multi-state pipeline should begin very soon in Glasgow. Airliner crew training continued at an industrial park and an aircraft manufacturer will begin testing again soon. Oil exploration activity has remained high, but few new openings have been reported. Stable business at a packing plant has resulted in several openings for boners. Authorization was given to a firm to construct two microwave towers on public lands near Malta. Construction should begin as soon as weather permits.

A family training center in Glasgow, formed in 1971, is beginning to phase out its programs. The center employs 69 persons and serves over 130 families. The uncertainty of continued funding is the reason given for closing the facility.

GLENDIVE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



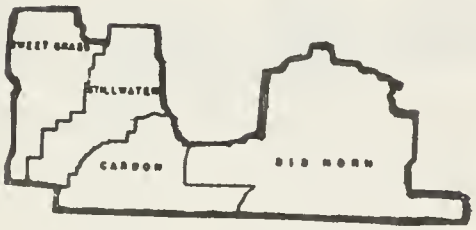
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.5	15.1	14.7	-.6	-.2
Employment	14.2	14.8	14.4	-.6	-.2
Unemployment	.3	.3	.3	----	----
Unemployment Rate	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*.1*	*.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Construction continued to be active throughout the LMA due to mild weather. Several projects are underway: a warehouse, a mechanic shop, and a cold storage unit in Sidney; and an apartment complex, several homes, a pipeline, and a racquetball club in Glendive. Work on a 150 unit trailer park was started in Glendive and forty people were hired. Twenty-five workers were needed for the pipline project, which will last about two months. Experienced carpenters were in demand, and the local labor supply has been sufficient. Work drew to a close on an interstate highway project between Glendive and Wibaux.

Several openings for workers in oilfield related occupations were reported. New seismic crews have been moving into the area and local workers are picking up the available jobs. An oil company in Sidney will start work soon on 40 housing units for its employees.

Several new retail businesses are opening in Sidney. Very little hiring has been done for temporary help in retail stores, though. Activity in agriculture was slow due to the weather. The main activity now is livestock feeding. Processing of sugar beets continued, but will be finished soon.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.8	13.0	12.3	-.2	.5
Employment	12.2	12.4	11.8	-.2	.4
Unemployment	.6	.6	.5	-----	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*.1*	*.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The most valuable crop in Carbon County will be sugar beets again this year. The strong international sugar market has caused the value of sugar beets to reach $41.08 per ton this year compared with $24.32 a ton last year. The total value of the crop in the county is $6.8 million, up 114% from last year's $3.2 million.

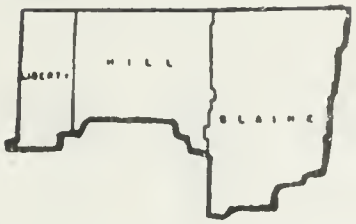
The goal of the interim management plan, submitted by the U. S. Forest Service for the 207,800 acre Beartooth High Lakes area, is to add 36,750 acres to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness area. The remaining 171,050 acres should be open for multiple use favoring recreation and lumbering.

Hardin is still being considered as one of four possible sites for a coal fired steam generating plant. The utility companies project known as "Resource 89" plans a steam generating plant being located near a magnetohydrodynamics test facility by 1989. The generating plant would use coal that is mined in the area and water can be brought in from the Big Horn River by building a canal.

The retail and service industries in Carbon County are experiencing an increase in trade caused by the opening of the skiing season. Red Lodge Mountain opened Thanksgiving weekend and over 1700 skiers took to the slopes.

The preliminary census reports show that the 1980 population for this labor market area is 27,972. This is a 12.9% increase over the last decade. All four counties increased in population. The fastest growing county was Stillwater, with a 20.8% rate of growth.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.7	12.9	13.0	-.2	-.3
Employment	12.0	12.3	12.4	-.3	-.4
Unemployment	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.4*	*4.8*	*4.2*	*.6*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A new weekly newspaper began publishing during this period. It will focus on news in Havre and be distributed in Hill county free of charge. There also were several new businesses openings in Havre: a card and gift shop, a pet store and a ladies apparel shop. Construction on a grain terminal at Rudyard and expansion of a grain terminal at Chinook will begin immediately. Completion should be sometime next fall. A Great Falls savings and loan will be building a branch office in Havre. This project should also be completed in fall of 81.

There was little hiring in the agricultural area due mainly to no snow and little supplemental cattle feeding. The holiday season brought an increase in hiring in the retail trade areas. Services also saw some increase due to the seasonal upswing.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.0	27.2	27.5	-.2	-.5
Employment	25.7	26.0	26.4	-.3	-.7
Unemployment	1.3	1.2	1.1	.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.8*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*.2*	*.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Exploration for uranium near Townsend has not progressed far enough to produce definite results, but the area looks promising. An exploratory drilling venture was halted after Initiative 84 was passed. The company said that the cost of shipping any mill tailings out of the state would be prohibitive to mining the ore.

A lumber mill in the area has laid off 40 workers, blaming weakness in the timber industry. The company is still logging and will probably call its mill workers back the first of February. Lost wages at the mill will amount to about $50,000 a month.

A new convalesent home is in the planning stages, and a shopping center projected for the southeast area of town is being discussed at city commission meetings. The $850,000 storm drain project for the west side of town has been approved. Bids have been opened for a $92,000 guardrail and snowfence construction in the Sieben Flat.

The U. S. Senate authorized an $87.6 million plan to triple the generating capacity of Canyon Ferry dam. If the House of Representatives passes the authorization bill. it will trigger a 20-month feasibility study. Money for the project is appropriated if the study shows that the project is feasible. The plans are to add 90 megawatts of generating power to the dam and to make it a peaking power facility. Environmental concerns are that the project will create large fluctuations in the level of the lake.

Retail and service industries will experience the impact of the biannual legislature which will be in session for the next four months. One hundred-fifty legislators, many lobbyists, and busloads of school children will be coming to Helena. These people will be renting houses, staying at motels, eating at restaurants and shopping at stores. All of this is a very positive influence on the economy of Helena.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39.8	39.9	39.2	-0.1	0.6
Employment	36.6	37.1	36.9	-0.5	-0.3
Unemployment	3.2	2.8	2.2	0.4	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*8.0*	*7.1*	*5.7*	*0.9*	*2.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In The Kalispell LMA, unseasonably warm weather has permitted outside work to continue. Some construction workers were called back after being laid off due to the winter weather. Construction consists of work going on in Libby, Polson, and Ronan. The new lumber/hardware outlet near Polson is close to being completed. Also in Polson, the foundation was being laid for a building to house several small businesses and storage for another business. Polson's mini-storage buildings are being converted to a warehouse grocery outlet. Work continues on a new grocery store building in Ronan, while reports indicate a manufactured housing firm may locate its western plant in Troy and will employ nearly 200 workers.

Weather studies are being done for a proposed ski area south of Libby. The project would employ 200 persons, and construction is 3-4 years away.

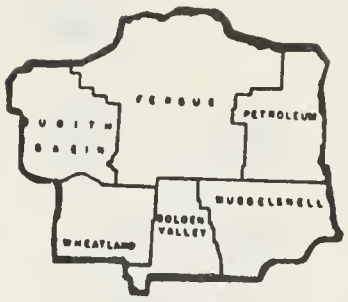
In the lumber and wood products industry, a number of layoffs are expected before the first of the year. One mill in Columbia Falls will be laying off 70 employees, while another, also in Columbia Falls, noted they will layoff 24 employees. Other wood products companies in the LMA continued to maintain farily stable employment levels, but rumors of shutdowns persist.

The manufacturing industry reports steady activity. Employers report orders are down. Employees laid off earlier have not yet been recalled by manufacturers who normally would be running at full capacity.

Retail and service industries are reported as being quiet during this reporting period. Holiday shopping is noted as being slow with little extra help needed during the holidays.

Agriculture consisted mainly of shipping Christmas trees out. One company reported have difficulty getting transportation to haul the trees out of the state. Other agricultural activity consists of occasional openings for general farm or ranch hands.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

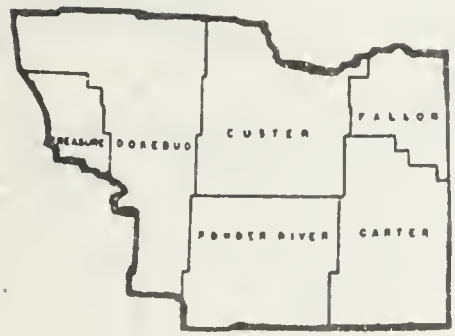
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	10.5	10.7	10.9	-.2	-.4
Employment	10.0	10.4	10.5	-.4	-.5
Unemployment	.5	.3	.4	.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.7*	*3.0*	*3.7*	*1.7*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Layoffs of workers in occupations sensitive to the weather became more frequent this period. Building and road contractors, a concrete plant, and a county gravel crew laid off workers. Most construction activity is slowing down in the area except for work on a fairground building and a city complex.

Activity in agriculture and forestry was stable. The outlook for area sawmills in the next few months is not too good, however. Most mills continued operations through the period, but mill closings throughout the state are expected in the near future. There was little hiring of workers in agricultural occupations--mainly due to a lack of snow. Experienced hands were recruited, however, for the calving season. The first of two fur sales was to be held in early December in Lewistown. Buyers from across the U. S. and Canada were expected. There was frequent hiring by retailers for seasonal Christmas help.

Next summer should see some mining exploration activity in the Moccasin mountain range. Though there are no active mines in the area now, several companies have expressed interest in gold mining operations.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.9	15.3	14.9	-.4	-----
Employment	14.3	14.8	14.4	-.5	-.1
Unemployment	.6	.5	.5	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.9*	*3.3*	*3.0*	*.6*	*.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Northern Plains Resource Council filed a petition with the Montana Department of State Lands that claims coal strip mining endangers the Tongue River. The petition asks that coal mining be designated unsuitable in the area about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, almost all the known coal reserves in the lower Tongue River basin. Mining company officials that oppose the petition state about 10 million tons of mineable coal is in the disputed area. The NPAC petition will require the state to consider the cumulative impacts of several mines on the whole area. In contrast, environmental impact statements study specific mines at specific areas. The petition is based on two allegations, that because of the salinity and soda content of the soils in the basin, reclamation is technically and economically unfeasible, and that deterioration of the Tongue River's water quality will reduce agricultural productivity of the area it drains. The procedure and final results may take up to one year before the state officials determine a decision.

The increased use of county bridges and country roads by oil and gas exploration vehicles has come to a cross road. County officials want to place load limits on some bridges and other right of way situations may be determined by court cases. Also, the planned Tongue River Railroad has been under pressure by various groups and state officials as to the best route to use.

Weather-created layoffs have been occurring, especially in the Colstrip area. A mining firm that has been slowly releasing workers due to lack of approval of an expansion mining permits has finally received the required permits. The mining work force will be returning soon.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	50.5	50.8	50.8	-.3	-.3
Employment	46.9	47.4	47.9	-.5	-1.0
Unemployment	3.6	3.4	2.9	.2	.7
Unemployment Rate	*7.1*	*6.7*	*5.6*	*.4*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula area continues to be plagued by termporary shutdowns in lumber and wood products and construction areas, in general bad economic conditions. Several area businesses have gone out of business and many are laying off some of their employees.

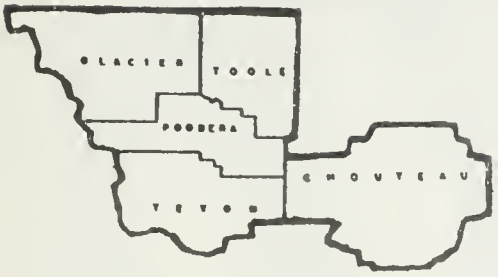
November building permits are 50% lower than last year. The high interest rates are viewed as the cause for this. Several large construction projects have been announced. A million dollar cancer center is under construction on Missoula's west side. Ground breaking has begun on another medical office building at the Fort Missoula medical complex. Approval of tax-free revenue bonds worth eight million dollars for construction of a major discount store in Missoula was given. The facility would also house three other retail stores and a grocery store. The complex could employ as many as 200 people and have a projected annual payroll in excess of two million dollars. Some road construction has been curtailed due to weather conditions.

A Hamilton manufacturing company is waiting for approval of a Defense Department contract for the manufacturing of helmets. If the initial helmets meet all requirements, it could mean a contract for 10 million helmets over an eight year period. About 50 people will be hired for the initial production and there could be more hired when they get the contract for further production.

Three fire fighter crews were shipped to California to help fight the brush fires. Seasonal workers for the Forest Service are being laid off as winter weather closed roads.

Several area lumber mills have had temporary (one to two week) shutdowns during this period. This industry, which is said to be responsible for about 60 percent of Missoula's economic base, has been in a slump much of this year due to high interest rates and a bad housing market.

The Job Corps Center at Darby will begin to accept female enrollees January 1. This will provide women in Montana the opportunity to complete their education and gain job skills without leaving their home state.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.4	16.9	16.7	-.5	-.3
Employment	15.5	16.2	16.0	-.7	-.5
Unemployment	.9	.7	.7	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.2*	*3.9*	*4.2*	*1.3*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA is limited during this reporting period. A shoe repair shop and a macrame shop have opened in Shelby during the last few weeks. A new restaurant and lounge will be opening in Cut Bank. The local Job Service office made arrangements to do all hiring and pre-employment training of 20-25 employees for the restaurant. In Shelby, an S.I.D. is under consideration for new streets, gutters etc., however, it appears to be meeting strong opposition, so it is doubtful that it will pass.

Families are starting to move into the low-rent housing west of Cut Bank, while progress is noted on the new office complex on Main Street in Cut Bank.

Some hiring was done by the retail trade merchants to help with the holiday season. Oilfield activity appears to be slowing with the cold weather coming in, and no new hires are noted. Agricultural activity consists mostly of grain hauling and winter care of livestock.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

November, 1980

Social Characteristics	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Non-White	13.4%	13.0%	12.5%
Female	24.1%	26.6%	44.2%
Youth	8.0%	7.9%	10.2%
Over 45	22.6%	22.7%	20.1%

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

[1/] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	*8.1*	*7.0*	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	*7.8*	*6.9*	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	*7.7*	*6.6*	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.8*	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	*5.1*	*5.5*	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	*6.2*	*6.2*	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	*5.5*	*6.3*	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	*4.5*	*5.4*	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	*5.5*	*5.5*	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	377.2	358.0	323.0	35.0	19.2	*5.1*	*7.1*	3.1
October	366.1	346.6	316.8	29.8	19.5	*5.3*	*7.1*	1.3
November	360.7	339.8	314.2	25.6	20.9	*5.8*	*7.1*	1.3
December	*354.9*	*332.6*	*310.6*	*22.0*	*22.3*	*6.3*		*
Avg.	371.5	349.1	317.7	31.4	22.4	6.0		

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	*8.7*	*8.1*	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	*8.4*	*7.8*	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	*7.8*	*7.7*	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	*5.9*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	*5.6*	*5.1*	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	*7.6*	*6.2*	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	*6.6*	*5.5*	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	*6.3*	*5.1*	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	*6.2*	*4.6*	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	*5.8*	*4.5*	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	*7.3*	*5.5*	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	*7.6*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	33.8	31.7	30.5	1.2	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	.4
October	32.5	30.1	28.9	1.2	2.4	*7.3*	*5.3*	*
November	32.5	30.1	29.1	1.0	2.4	*7.4*	*5.8*	*
December	*31.5*	*29.1*	*28.1*	*1.0*	*2.4*	*7.6*		*
Avg.	*33.2*	*30.9*	*29.6*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*7.1*		

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table III

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.1	53.7	52.3	1.4	2.4	*4.3*	*5.1*	*
October	54.4	52.1	50.7	1.4	2.3	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
November	54.1	51.9	50.7	1.2	2.2	*4.1*	*5.8*	*
December	*53.8*	*51.4*	*50.4*	*1.0*	*2.4*	*4.4*	*6.3*	*
Avg.	*56.1*	*53.5*	*52.1*	*1.4*	*2.6*	*4.7*		

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	360.7	366.1	365.5	-5.4	-4.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	339.8	346.6	349.8	-6.8	-10.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	25.6	29.8	26.2	-4.2	-.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	20.9	19.5	15.7	1.4	5.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*5.8*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*.5*	*1.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*6.0*	*6.3*	*4.6*	*-.3*	*1.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	280.8	283.2	287.7	-2.4	-6.9
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.8	27.6	-.2	-4.0
Durable Goods	14.2	14.2	18.2	0	-4.0
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.1	9.1	11.3	0	-2.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.2	0	-1.3
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.7	0	-.5
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.6	9.5	-.2	-.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.6	4.4	-.3	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	.9	1.0	1.0	-.1	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	.2
MINING	6.7	6.8	8.3	-.1	-1.6
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.3	0	-1.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.4	2.3	-.1	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	3.8	0	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15.9	16.7	17.0	-.8	-1.1
15 General Building Contractors	5.3	5.5	6.0	-.2	-.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.4	4.8	4.5	-.4	-.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.2	6.4	6.6	-.2	-.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.3	23.4	23.5	-.1	-.2
40 Railroad Transportation	7.0	7.0	7.6	0	-.6
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.6	6.9	-.1	-.4
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.8	9.8	9.0	0	-.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.0	72.1	74.1	-.1	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	17.8	17.7	17.9	.1	-.1
Retail Trade	54.2	54.4	56.2	-.2	-2.0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.9	7.9	8.9	0	-1.0
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.6	7.9	.1	-.2
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	8.0	8.4	-.1	-.5
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.7	20.0	19.6	-.3	.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.0	11.0	11.3	0	-.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.9	12.7	-.1	.1
SERVICES	56.1	56.3	53.6	-.2	2.5
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.0	6.2	6.0	-.2	0
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.5	17.6	.2	1.1
Other Services	28.8	28.8	27.4	0	1.4
GOVERNMENT	70.5	71.1	70.9	-.6	-.4
91 Federal Government	13.9	14.4	13.7	-.5	-.2
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.2	8.2	0	0
92 Other State Government	11.0	11.0	10.4	0	.6
93 Local Education	23.2	23.1	24.6	.1	-1.4
93 Other Local Government	14.1	14.4	14.0	-.3	.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(*Establishment Data in italics*)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.5	32.5	33.5	0	-1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.1	30.1	31.7	0	-1.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.2	1.0	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.4	1.8	0	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/.....	*7.4*	*7.3*	*5.3*	*.1*	*2.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/..	*7.5*	*8.0*	*5.4*	*-.5*	*2.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.5	29.5	29.6	0	-.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.7	1.8	2.0	-.1	-.3
Transportation and Public Utilities ...	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.6	9.5	9.7	.1	-.1
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.8	2.9	.1	0
Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.9	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	6.9	7.0	6.6	-.1	.3
Government	6.0	5.9	5.7	.1	.3
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.2	4.2	3.9	0	.3

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	54.1	54.4	56.1	-.3	-2.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	51.9	52.1	54.3	-.2	-2.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.2	1.4	1.2	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.3	1.8	-.1	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.1*	*-.1*	*1.0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.5*	*4.9*	*3.5*	*-.4*	*1.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.2	48.6	48.4	-.4	-.2
Manufacturing	4.3	4.5	4.6	-.2	-.3
Contract Construction	2.6	2.8	3.0	-.2	-.4
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Trade	15.9	16.0	16.3	-.1	-.4
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.8	5.6	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.7	0	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.2	2.3	.1	0
Services and Mining	10.3	10.3	9.8	0	.5
Government	7.8	7.9	7.5	-.1	.3
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.3	6.4	6.0	-.1	.3

[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980
STATEWIDE	377.2	366.1	360.7	358.0	346.6	339.8	19.2	19.5	20.9	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.8*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.8	32.5	32.5	31.7	30.1	30.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	*6.2*	*7.3*	*7.4*
BILLINGS SMSA	56.1	54.4	54.1	53.7	52.1	51.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.1*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	287.4	279.2	274.0	272.7	264.4	257.8	14.7	14.8	16.2	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.9*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.5	34.4	33.0	31.7	31.9	30.3	1.8	2.5	2.7	*5.4*	*7.3*	*8.2*
BOZEMAN	26.7	25.8	25.3	25.5	24.6	24.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	*4.4*	*4.6*	*5.1*
GLASGOW	18.3	17.2	16.6	17.6	16.6	16.0	.7	.6	.6	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.8*
GLENDIVE	15.0	15.1	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.2	.3	.3	.3	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.1*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.2	.6	.6	.6	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.7*
HAVRE	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.3	12.0	.7	.6	.7	*4.9*	*4.8*	*5.4*
HELENA	28.3	27.2	27.0	26.9	26.0	25.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	*4.8*	*4.6*	*4.8*
KALISPELL	41.4	39.9	39.8	38.4	37.1	36.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	*7.3*	*7.1*	*8.0*
LEWISTOWN	11.5	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	.4	.3	.5	*3.3*	*3.0*	*4.7*
MILES CITY	15.6	15.3	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.3	.5	.5	.6	*3.6*	*3.3*	*3.9*
MISSOULA	51.1	50.3	50.5	47.7	47.4	46.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	*6.6*	*6.7*	*7.1*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.6	16.9	16.4	17.8	16.2	15.5	.8	.7	.9	*4.1*	*3.9*	*5.2*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980
STATEWIDE	360.7	365.5	-1.3	339.8	349.8	-2.9	20.9	15.7	5.2	5.8	4.3	1.5
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.5	33.5	-3.0	30.1	31.7	-5.0	2.4	1.8	.6	7.4	5.3	2.1
BILLINGS SMSA	54.1	56.1	-3.6	51.9	54.3	-4.4	2.2	1.8	.4	4.1	3.1	1.0
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	274.0	276.0	-.7	257.8	263.8	-2.3	16.2	12.2	4.0	5.9	4.4	1.5
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.0	33.5	-1.5	30.3	32.0	-5.3	2.7	1.5	1.2	8.2	4.4	3.8
BOZEMAN	25.3	25.5	-.8	24.0	24.5	-2.0	1.3	1.0	.3	5.1	3.9	1.2
GLASGOW	16.6	17.2	-3.5	16.0	16.6	-3.6	.6	.6	0	3.8	3.3	.5
GLENDIVE	14.5	14.7	-1.4	14.2	14.4	-1.4	.3	.3	0	2.1	2.1	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.8	12.3	4.1	12.2	11.8	3.4	.6	.5	.1	4.7	4.1	.6
HAVRE	12.7	13.0	-2.3	12.0	12.4	-3.2	.7	.6	.1	5.4	4.2	1.2
HELENA	27.0	27.5	-1.8	25.7	26.4	-2.7	1.3	1.1	.2	4.8	4.1	.7
KALISPELL	39.8	39.2	1.5	36.6	36.9	-.8	3.2	2.2	1.0	8.0	5.7	2.3
LEWISTOWN	10.5	10.9	-3.7	10.0	10.5	-4.8	.5	.4	.1	4.7	3.7	1.0
MILES CITY	14.9	14.9	0	14.3	14.4	-.7	.6	.5	.1	3.9	3.0	.9
MISSOULA	50.5	50.8	-.6	46.9	47.9	-2.1	3.6	2.9	.7	7.1	5.6	1.5
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.4	16.7	-1.8	15.5	16.0	-3.1	.9	.7	.2	5.2	4.2	1.0

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
NOVEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	360698	339841	20857	5.8
CASCADE	32556	30140	2416	7.4
YELLOWSTONE	54162	51928	2234	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3785	3680	105	2.8
BIG HORN	6200	5793	407	6.6
BLAINE	2960	2724	236	8.0
BROADWATER	1523	1446	77	5.1
CARBON	2940	2839	101	3.4
CARTER	734	724	10	1.4
CHOUTEAU	2701	2640	61	2.3
CUSTER	6021	5773	248	4.1
DANIELS	1263	1238	25	2.0
DAWSON	5453	5319	134	2.5
DEER LODGE	5139	4266	873	17.0
FALLON	2354	2304	50	2.1
FERGUS	5804	5543	261	4.5
FLATHEAD	24462	22648	1814	7.4
GALLATIN	18624	17708	916	4.9
GARFIELD	705	688	17	2.4
GLACIER	5117	4612	505	9.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	337	328	9	2.7
GRANITE	968	892	76	7.9
HILL	8668	8246	422	4.9
JEFFERSON	2133	2002	131	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1002	964	38	3.8
LAKE	8017	7447	570	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	23319	22228	1091	4.7
LIBERTY	1037	1008	29	2.8
LINCOLN	7274	6497	777	10.7
MC CONE	1102	1079	23	2.1
MADISON	2198	2075	123	5.6
MEAGHER	1107	1065	42	3.8
MINERAL	1967	1822	145	7.4
MISSOULA	36821	34476	2345	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1911	1877	34	1.8
PARK	5558	5220	338	6.1
PETROLEUM	285	275	10	3.5
PHILLIPS	2844	2735	109	3.8
PONDERA	3332	3210	122	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1054	1035	19	1.8
POWELL	2977	2806	171	5.7
PRAIRIE	722	685	37	5.1
RAVALLI	8112	7260	852	10.5
RICHLAND	5819	5741	78	1.3
ROOSEVELT	5342	5065	277	5.2
ROSEBUD	4395	4153	242	5.5
SANDERS	3633	3384	249	6.9
SHERIDAN	2884	2853	31	1.1
SILVER BOW	17909	16541	1368	7.6
STILLWATER	1941	1895	46	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1701	1656	45	2.6
TETON	2535	2458	77	3.0
TOOLE	2685	2597	88	3.3
TREASURE	382	372	10	2.6
VALLEY	4334	4144	190	4.4
WHEATLAND	1153	1012	141	12.2
WIBAUX	737	725	12	1.6

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	366101	346609	19492	5.3
CASCADE	32477	30095	2382	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	54372	52105	2267	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	3899	3801	98	2.5
BIG HORN	6162	5745	417	6.8
BLAINE	2990	2818	172	5.8
BROADWATER	1685	1617	68	4.0
CARBON	2939	2845	94	3.2
CARTER	793	784	9	1.1
CHOUTEAU	2865	2806	59	2.1
CUSTER	6048	5872	176	2.9
DANIELS	1318	1306	12	.9
DAWSON	5649	5487	162	2.9
DEER LODGE	5049	4248	801	15.9
FALLON	2420	2388	32	1.3
FERGUS	5998	5754	244	4.1
FLATHEAD	24463	22796	1667	6.8
GALLATIN	18922	18107	815	4.3
GARFIELD	759	748	11	1.4
GLACIER	5119	4764	355	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	361	356	5	1.4
GRANITE	992	930	62	6.3
HILL	8812	8390	422	4.8
JEFFERSON	2274	2121	153	6.7
JUDITH BASIN	1058	1039	19	1.8
LAKE	8168	7707	461	5.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	23278	22245	1033	4.4
LIBERTY	1091	1072	19	1.7
LINCOLN	7275	6578	697	9.6
MC CONE	1151	1134	17	1.5
MADISON	2308	2211	97	4.2
MEAGHER	1169	1111	58	5.0
MINERAL	1969	1857	112	5.7
MISSOULA	37064	34688	2376	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1951	1909	42	2.2
PARK	5702	5393	309	5.4
PETROLEUM	316	306	10	3.2
PHILLIPS	2970	2849	121	4.1
PONDERA	3417	3328	89	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1141	1119	22	1.9
POWELL	2976	2849	127	4.3
PRAIRIE	755	733	22	2.9
RAVALLI	8173	7503	670	8.2
RICHLAND	6092	5975	117	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5415	5147	268	4.9
ROSEBUD	4500	4243	257	5.7
SANDERS	3605	3376	229	6.4
SHERIDAN	2984	2950	34	1.1
SILVER BOW	19191	17854	1337	7.0
STILLWATER	2089	2039	50	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1759	1728	31	1.8
TETON	2657	2570	87	3.3
TOOLE	2830	2753	77	2.7
TREASURE	410	400	10	2.4
VALLEY	4507	4314	193	4.3
WHEATLAND	1059	1052	7	.7
WIBAUX	705	694	11	1.6

TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:					
	Nov. 1980 1/	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Total Nov. 1980	Percent Women	Total Oct. 1980	Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	132.1	132.0	132.6	.1	-.5	280.8	47.1	283.2	46.6
Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.3	0	-.3	23.6	12.6	23.8	12.7
Mining	.5	.5	.4	0	.1	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.1
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	15.9	9.3	16.7	8.8
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	23.3	19.1	23.4	18.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.0	35.9	36.8	.1	-.8	72.0	50.0	72.1	49.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.4	8.5	-.1	-.2	12.8	64.9	12.9	65.1
Services	34.5	34.5	35.3	0	-.8	56.1	61.5	56.3	61.3
Government 2/	44.0	43.8	42.5	.2	1.5	70.5	62.4	71.1	61.6

1/ Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmark. Establishment Series began January 1974.

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.....	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

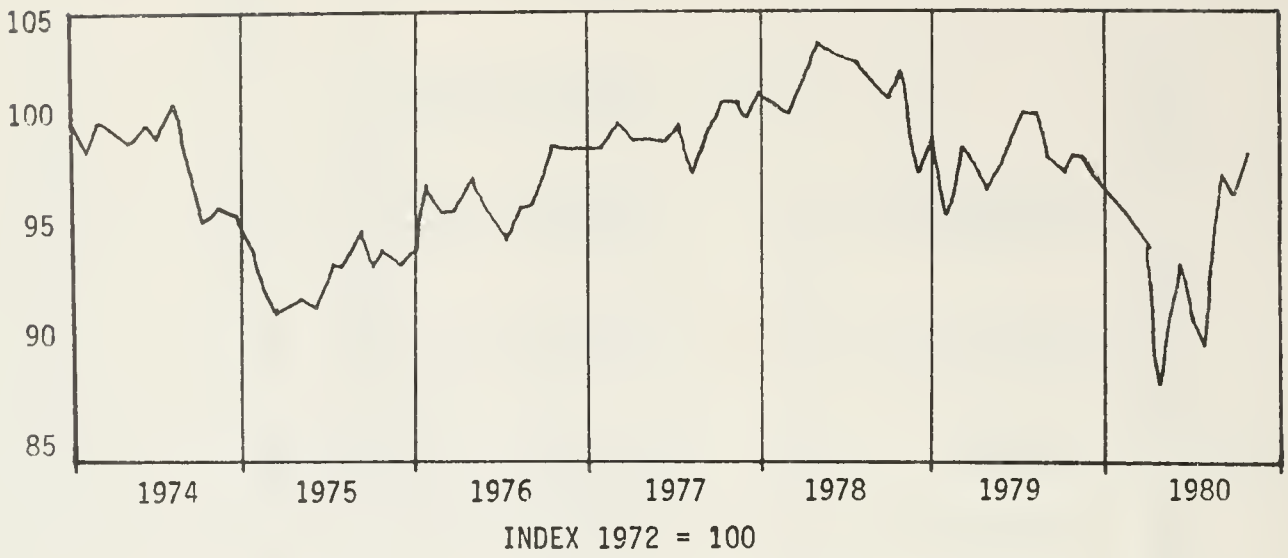
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	132.1		
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0		
Mining.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5		
Contract Construction.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4		
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0		
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3		
Services.....	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.5		
Government.....	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.0		

1/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Establishment Series began January, 1974. Revised to 1979 Benchmark.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MONTHLY FIGURES
of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979

January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980

January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	94.6
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0
September	*96.8*
October	98.5

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

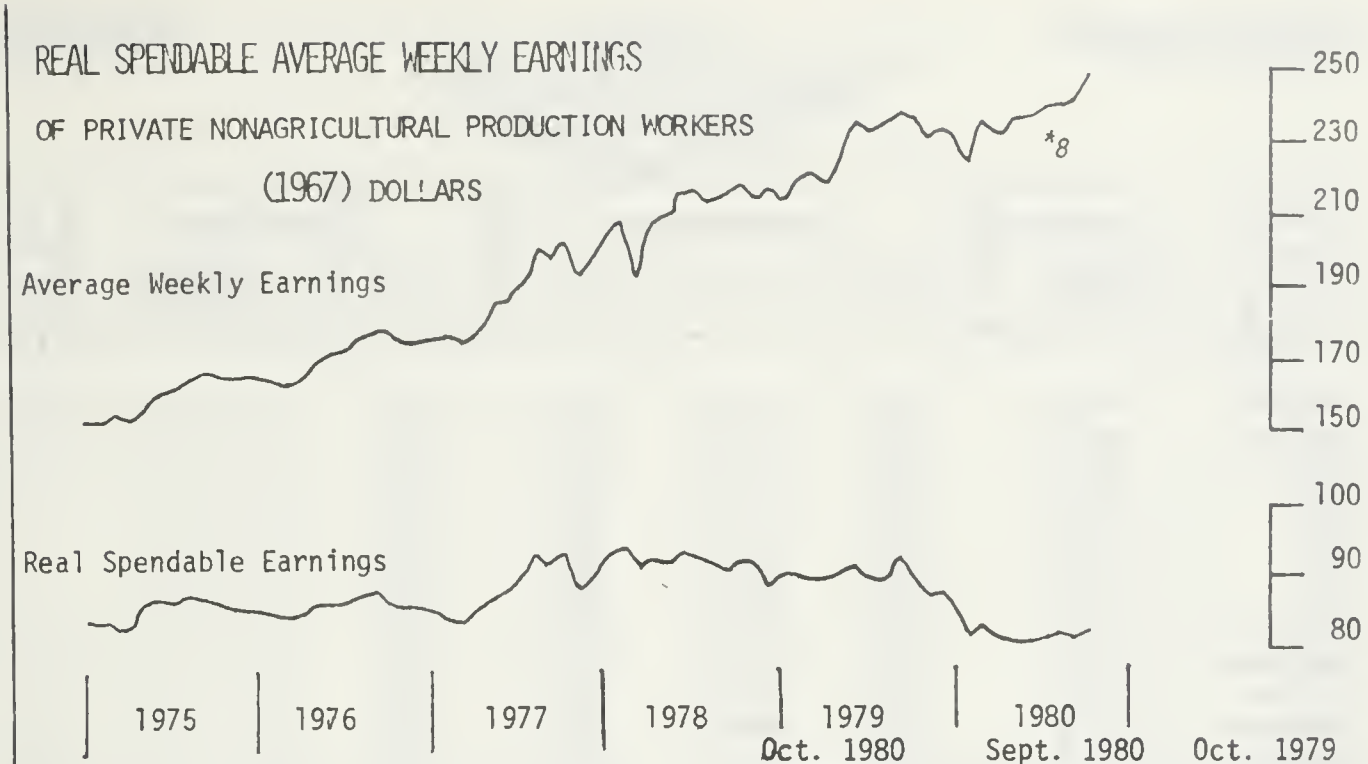
Montana's Composite Index rose considerably in October due to a rise in the Manufacturing Accession Rate and in the total number of Building Permits. All other components of the Composite Index were recorded with only slight negative impact. The October adjusted Manufacturing Accession Rate rose to 4.9 from 2.2 in September. Building permits rose from 459 in September to 564. A Composite Index of 98.5 for October compares to 99.2 in October, 1979. The new Composite Index is the highest Composite Index since November, 1979 when it equaled 98.5

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

** Indicates last month of plotted data.*

*** Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*



	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	246.66	241.60	236.90
3/ Taxes Withheld	39.93	38.50	35.06
Spendable Earnings	206.73	203.10	201.83
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	125.36	122.47	112.37
Real Spendable Earnings	81.37	80.63	89.02

	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
1979		
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75
Sept.	241.60	80.63
Oct.	246.66	81.37

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Gross Average Weekly Earnings rose considerably in October. Gross earnings of $246.66 compare to $241.60 in September and $236.90 in October, 1979. The consumer price index kept the real spendable earnings from rising by a substantial amount. Real Spendable Earnings totaled $81.37 in October, this being the highest since March, 1980 when real spendable earnings were recorded at $82.44. In October, 1979 real spendable earnings totaled $89.02.

** Indicates last month of plotted data*
1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.
2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table XII

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	6.4	6.3	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	6.3	6.1	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	6.6	6.2	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	6.0	6.1	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	5.9	6.1	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	6.0	5.8	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	6.0	6.1	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	5.9	5.9	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	5.8	5.9	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	5.4	5.8	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	5.8	5.8	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	5.7	5.9	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	6.4	5.8	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	5.7	5.7	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	5.3	5.7	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	5.5	5.8	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	5.2	5.8	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	5.0	5.7	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	5.1	5.7	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	4.9	5.9	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	5.9	6.2	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	5.6	6.0	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	5.5	6.2	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	6.5	7.0	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	5.8	7.8	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	5.9	7.7	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	6.6	7.8	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	6.1	7.6	3.1
September	366.3	343.3	312.2	31.1	23.0	6.3	7.5	3.1
October	367.2	344.2	312.9	31.3	23.0	6.3	7.6	1.3
November	367.7	345.4	314.0	31.4	22.3	6.0	7.5	1.3
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: *Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.*

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	7.2	6.4	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	7.5	6.3	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	7.1	6.6	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	6.6	5.9	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	6.0	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	6.8	6.0	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	5.9	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.1	5.8	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.4	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	7.4	5.8	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	7.5	5.7	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.8	6.6	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.2	6.1	.4
September	33.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	2.3	7.1	6.3	.4
October	32.4	29.8	28.6	1.2	2.6	8.0	6.3	*
November	32.5	30.1	28.9	1.2	2.4	7.5	6.0	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	5.6	6.6	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.9	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	4.6	5.9	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.8	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	4.9	5.8	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	6.6	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	4.9	6.1	*
September	54.6	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.8	5.1	6.3	*
October	53.9	51.3	49.9	1.4	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
November	54.0	51.6	50.2	1.4	2.4	4.5	6.0	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1978 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$245.05	$246.66	$230.62	37.7	37.6	35.7	6.50	6.56	6.46
MANUFACTURING	392.47	393.72	378.88	44.7	45.1	43.4	8.78	8.73	8.73
Durable Goods	427.20	437.60	396.92	47.1	48.3	44.2	9.07	9.06	8.98
Primary Metal Industries	448.57	380.39	454.12	37.6	32.1	42.6	11.93	11.85	10.66
Nondurable Goods	335.38	326.42	341.12	40.8	40.2	41.6	8.22	8.12	8.20
Food and Kindred Products	269.60	255.84	284.46	40.0	39.3	43.1	6.74	6.51	6.60
MINING	442.62	429.84	438.97	44.8	43.2	46.6	9.88	9.95	9.42
Metal Mining	577.90	577.90	421.01	40.3	40.3	35.8	14.34	14.34	11.76
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	415.24	412.00	357.00	41.4	40.0	35.7	10.03	10.30	10.00
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	361.20	361.18	324.77	43.0	43.1	40.8	8.40	8.38	7.96
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	414.54	413.77	345.43	49.0	49.2	44.4	8.46	8.41	7.78
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	190.01	196.84	181.69	34.8	34.9	32.1	5.46	5.64	5.66
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	165.62	160.48	146.52	33.8	34.0	33.0	4.90	4.72	4.41
SERVICES	162.24	160.72	146.20	35.5	35.4	34.0	4.57	4.54	4.30

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	6.0	2.8	4.4	5.3	1.4	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.5	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
Durable Goods	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.9	0.4	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	1.1	1.2	3.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.5	6.2	1.1	0.8	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	10.0	3.3	8.3	9.9	2.8	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	5.5	4.5	2.3	4.7	2.8	1.1	0.1	1.1
MINING	0.2	12.4	11.6	0.2	10.5	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	8.6	0.0	5.2	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
Metal Mining	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	23	36	307	359
MINING	41	27	450	277
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	43	43	522	721
MANUFACTURING	20	16	228	251
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	19	22	206	229
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	132	109	1264	1164
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37	27	438	432
SERVICES	152	94	1473	1391
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(47)	(21)	(422)	(250)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	19	125	152
STATE TOTAL	467	393	5013	4976

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	467	393	5013	4976
GREAT FALLS SMSA	40	24	321	327
BILLINGS SMSA	55	52	671	756
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	64	45	717	280 (May-Nov.)
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	27	25	316	303
Beaverhead	6	6	53	49
Deer Lodge	3	4	22	29
Granite	1	0	16	17
Madison	3	1	41	39
Powell	2	0	36	17
Silver Bow	12	14	148	152
BOZEMAN LMA	41	30	377	388
Gallatin	36	23	303	303
Meagher	0	0	15	7
Park	5	7	59	78
GLASGOW LMA	10	25	138	180
Daniels	1	0	8	11
Phillips	3	5	27	36
Roosevelt	2	6	42	43
Sheridan	2	4	28	40
Valley	2	10	33	50
GLENDIVE LMA	28	29	262	320
Dawson	10	10	67	88
Garfield	0	0	4	10
McCone	2	5	25	22
Prairie	3	1	12	7
Richland	13	13	148	186
Wibaux	0	0	6	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	13	12	114	149
Big Horn	4	7	32	56
Carbon	5	3	40	50
Stillwater	2	2	26	29
Sweet Grass	2	0	16	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
HAVRE LMA	12	13	140	144
Blaine	3	2	44	21
Hill	7	10	84	107
Liberty	2	1	12	16
HELENA LMA	33	17	309	368
Broadwater	1	0	17	26
Jefferson	2	3	22	29
Lewis and Clark	30	14	270	307
KALISPELL LMA	51	38	543	607
Flathead	36	29	369	398
Lake	11	5	93	101
Lincoln	4	4	81	108
LEWISTOWN LMA	7	7	107	106
Fergus	4	2	56	62
Golden Valley	0	0	3	5
Judith Basin	2	1	15	13
Musselshell	1	2	25	15
Petroleum	0	1	2	3
Wheatland	0	1	6	8
MILES CITY LMA	10	9	156	131
Carter	0	0	22	9
Custer	2	2	50	50
Fallon	1	1	38	29
Powder River	2	1	12	14
Rosebud	5	5	33	25
Treasure	0	0	1	4
MISSOULA LMA	58	51	611	708
Mineral	1	1	19	18
Missoula	40	41	437	510
Ravalli	14	7	121	131
Sanders	3	2	34	49
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	16	231	215
Choteau	4	2	45	32
Glacier	5	5	62	66
Pondera	2	2	33	44
Teton	3	3	30	19
Toole	4	4	61	54

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims[1/]	49,818	40,388	9,430	*23.3*
Continued Claims[1/]	510,369	410,326	100,043	*24.4*
Number of Benefit Payments[1/]	420,939	344,221	76,718'	*22.3*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1/]	$39,039,917	$29,010,573	$10,029,344	*34.6*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount[1/2/]	$97.38	$88.11	$9.27	*10.5*

MONTHLY

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Change From Year Ago Net	Change From Year Ago Percent
Initial Claims[1/]	3,250	3,640	4,267	-1,017	*-23.8*
Continued Claims[1/]	32,705	35,946	24,084	8,621	*35.8*
Number of Benefit Payments[1/]	26,074	26,775	19,812	6,262	*31.6*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1/]	$2,479,297	$2,514,759	$1,720,190	$759,107	*44.1*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt[1/2/]	$99.67	$99.66	$91.32	$8.35	*9.1*
Trust Fund Balance	$22,368,419	$19,896,749*	$17,968,752*	$4,399,667	*24.5*

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

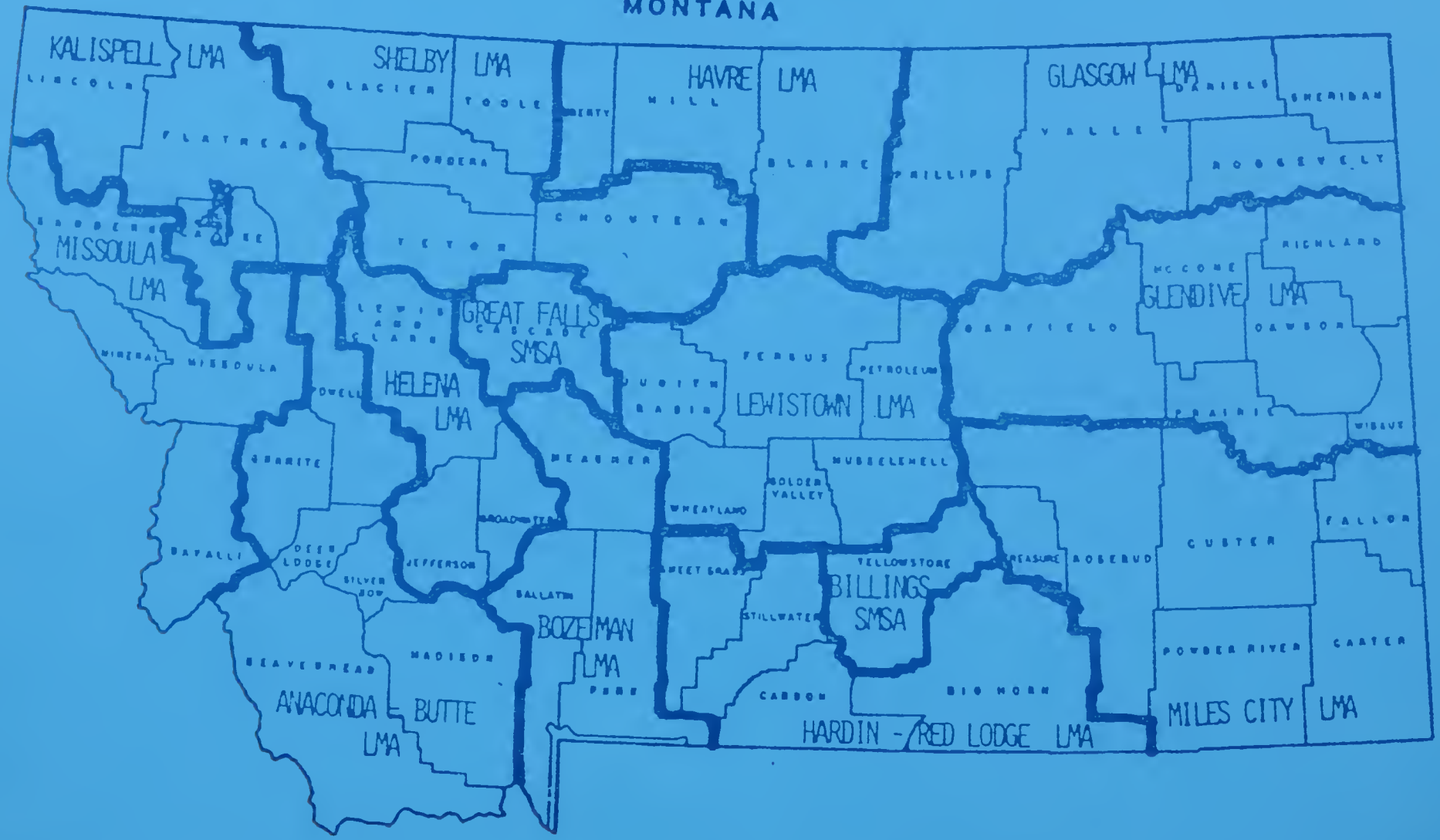
For the first time since February, the tally of initial claims this month was smaller than either last month or last year. Fewer continued claims were taken than in October, but over 8,000 more than November last year.

Both number and amount of benefits paid in November dropped slightly from October; however, a sizable increase was noted from November 1979, a change of 31.6% for number and 44.1% amount. From this month through the rest of winter more payments will be made because of the normal seasonal slowdown in employment opportunities.

Only $.01 separated the Average Weekly Benefit Amounts for November and October, with this month being higher at $99.67. A year ago, the AWBA was $8.35 less, and cumulative rates showed 1980 $9.27 above 1979. All year-to-date totals in 1980 are above 1979 with about the same percent change as last month.

The loan from the Federal Government for $7,084,089 was repaid in November. Trust Fund Balance peaked for the quarter this month, and probably will diminish gradually until March or April. Unless the economic situation deteriorates beyond expectation, no further loan should be necessary in the foreseeable future.

LABOR MARKET AREAS IN MONTANA



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
OF MONTANA
P.O. BOX 1728
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BULK RATE

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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